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Date: July 2, 2008

Name: Tadashi Horie, Reg. No. 40,437

Signature: /Tadashi Horie/

Our Case No. 10445/13

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Appln. of: Harumi OOSHIMA et al.

Appln. No.: 10/779,393

Filed: February 13, 2004

For: DISC BRAKE

Attorney Docket No: 10445/13

Examiner: BURCH, Melody M.

Art Unit: 3683

Confirmation Number: 9011

**AMENDMENT AFTER FINAL REJECTION**

Mail Stop After Final  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Sir:

Responsive to the Office Action mailed April 8, 2008, reconsideration is respectfully requested in view of the following Remarks:

The listing of the pending claims begins on page 2 of this communication.

Remarks begin on page 6 of this communication.

Amendment approved for  
entry by  
Examiner  
/mmb/  
7/14/08

## **CLAIMS:**

1-13. (cancelled)

14. (currently amended)      A disc brake for a vehicle comprising:

    a pair of brake pads configured to press a disc rotor between them;

    a supporting member that is fixable on the vehicle and supports the pair of brake pads for movement in an axial direction of the disc rotor;

    a return spring that has a base end attached to one of the brake pads and a distal end configured to press the supporting member so as to urge, by reaction, the one of the brake pads in the axial direction away from the disc rotor, wherein the return spring extends from the base end generally in the axial direction away from the brake pad and is folded back to extend towards the brake pad so that the distal end presses the supporting member; and

    at least one wall that elevates from the supporting member adjacent to the return spring to limit a clockwise or counter clockwise movement of the distal end around the base end relative to the supporting member, wherein the return spring abuts in a rotational direction thereof against the at least one wall, and a reaction force received by the return spring from the at least one wall upon abutment against the at least one wall, exclusive of a frictional force from the at least one wall, comprises some force acting against the return spring in the direction opposite to the rotational direction of the return spring[[.]],

wherein the at least one wall elevates adjacent to the return spring so as to limit the clockwise or counter clockwise movement thereof which may occur substantially perpendicular to a rotational direction of the disc rotor,

wherein the wall is integral with the supporting member, and

wherein the disc brake further comprises a guiding member provided between the one of the brake pads and the supporting member, wherein the guiding member comprises a contact portion which is in contact with the distal end of the return spring and pressed thereby.

15-18. (cancelled)

19. (currently amended)      A disc brake for a vehicle comprising:

a pair of brake pads configured to press a disc rotor between them;

a supporting member that is fixable on the vehicle and supports the pair of brake pads for movement in an axial direction of the disc rotor;

a return spring that has a base end attached to one of the brake pads and a distal end configured to press the supporting member so as to urge, by reaction, the one of the brake pads in the axial direction away from the disc rotor, wherein the return spring extends from the base end generally in the axial direction away from the brake pad and is folded back to extend towards the brake pad so that the distal end presses the supporting member; and

at least one wall that elevates from the supporting member adjacent to the return spring to limit a clockwise or counter clockwise movement of the distal end around the base end relative to the supporting member, wherein the return spring abuts in a rotational direction thereof against the at least one wall, and a reaction force received by the return spring from the at least one wall upon abutment against the at least one wall, exclusive of a frictional force from the at least one wall, comprises some force acting against the return spring in the direction opposite to the rotational direction of the return spring,

wherein the~~A disc brake according to claim 14, further comprising~~ comprising a guiding member provided between the one of the brake pads and the supporting member, wherein the guiding member comprises a contact portion which is in contact with the distal end of the return spring and pressed thereby.

20. (previously presented) A disc brake according to claim 19, wherein the at least one wall is integral with the guiding member.

21. (previously presented) A disc brake according to claim 14, wherein the at least one wall comprises two walls that elevate adjacent to both edges of the return spring so as to limit both the clockwise and counter clockwise movements of the distal end around the base end.

22. (cancelled)

23. (currently amended) A disc brake for a vehicle comprising:

a pair of brake pads configured to press a disc rotor between them;

a supporting member that is fixable on the vehicle and supports the pair of brake pads for movement in an axial direction of the disc rotor;

a return spring that has a base end attached to one of the brake pads and a distal end configured to press the supporting member so as to urge, by reaction, the one of the brake pads in the axial direction away from the disc rotor, wherein the return spring extends from the base end generally in the axial direction away from the brake pad and is folded back to extend towards the brake pad so that the distal end presses the supporting member; and

at least one wall that elevates from the supporting member adjacent to the return spring to limit a clockwise or counter clockwise movement of the distal end around the base end relative to the supporting member, wherein the return spring abuts in a rotational direction thereof against the at least one wall, and a reaction force received by the return spring from the at least one wall upon abutment against the at least one wall, exclusive of a frictional force from the at least one wall, comprises some force acting against the return spring in the direction opposite to the rotational direction of the return spring,

wherein the at least one wall comprises two walls that elevate adjacent to both edges of the return spring so as to limit both the clockwise and counter clockwise movements of the distal end around the base end, and

wherein the~~A disc brake according to claim 21, further comprising~~ comprises a guiding member provided between the one of the brake pads and the supporting member, wherein the guiding member comprises a contact portion which is in contact with the distal end of the return spring and pressed thereby.

24. (previously presented) A disc brake according to claim 23, wherein at least one of the two walls is integral with the guiding member.

25. (currently amended) A disc brake according to ~~claim 15~~ claim 19, wherein the at least one wall elevates adjacent to the return spring so as to limit the clockwise or counter clockwise movement thereof which may occur substantially perpendicular to a rotational direction of the disc rotor, and wherein the at least one wall comprises two walls that elevate adjacent to both

edges of the return spring so as to limit both the clockwise and counter clockwise movements of the distal end around the base end.

26. (previously presented) A disc brake according to claim 25, wherein at least one of the two walls is integral with the supporting member.

27. (cancelled)

28. (previously presented) A disc brake according to claim 14, further comprising another return spring that has a base end attached to the other one of the brake pads and a distal end configured to press the supporting member so as to urge by reaction the other one of the brake pads away from the disc rotor.

**REMARKS:**

Applicants thank the Examiner for the indication of allowability of claims 17, 19, 20, 23, 24 and 27. According to the Examiner's suggestion, the claims have been amended as follows:

Claim 14 as amended above now incorporates the limitations of claims 15, 16 and 17. Since the Examiner indicates that claim 17 is allowable, claim 14 as amended above should be allowable.

Claim 15-18 have been cancelled.

Claim 19 as amended above now incorporates the limitations of claim 14. Since the Examiner indicates that claim 19 is allowable if written in independent form, claim 19 should now be allowable.

Claim 20 depends from claim 19 as amended above. Therefore, claim 20 should be allowable.

Claim 21 depends from claim 14 as amended above. Therefore, claim 21 should be allowable.

Claim 22 has been cancelled.

Claim 23 as amended above now incorporates the limitations of claims 14 and 21. Since the Examiner indicates that claim 23 is allowable if written in independent form, claim 23 should now be allowable.

Claim 24 depends from claim 23 as amended above. Therefore, claim 24 should be allowable.

Claim 25 as amended above incorporates the limitation of claim 15 and depends from claim 19 as amended above. Therefore, claim 25 should now be allowable.

Claim 26 depends from claim 25 as amended above. Therefore, claim 26 should be allowable.

Claim 27 has been cancelled.

Claim 28 depends from claim 14 as amended above. Therefore, claim 28 should be allowable.

Respectfully submitted,

/Tadashi Horie/

Tadashi Horie

Registration No. 40,437

Attorney for Applicant(s)

BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE  
P.O. Box 10395  
Chicago, IL 60610  
(312) 321-4200